# Synopsis - PhD

**The International Emigration of Population of Hyderabad to Arabian Country and its Impact on the Indian Poputation of Hyderabad**

Submitted to

**Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded.**

For the Degree of

**Doctor of Philosophy in Geography**

Under

**Faculty of Science**

By

**Samah Saif Mohammed AL- Shaboti**

Under The Guidance

## Dr. Dipak .B.Panaskar

School of Earth Science

S.R.T.M. University, Nanded - 431606

**Abstract**

The Indian emigration from India to different parts of the world was very old and recently four patterns of Indian emigration were identified such as 1- Labours with no skills 2- Contract Labour Emigration 3- Free Emigration 4- Skillfull Emigration. The former three were due to the colonial empowerment whereas the later was the result of the post-colonial socio-economic development in India. This study is going to concentrate on the impact of the Emigration of Indians, to various parts of the world such as the Gulven Countries and the western ones, on the population of India who are in India.

International emigrants have mainly come from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab, and have consisted of people with professional expertise of technical qualifications migrating to industrialised countries; and skilled and semi-skilled workers migrating to the Middle East.Overseas migrants account for less than one per cent of the total workforce of India, so have little direct impact on the national labour market; however, the effects are significant in major sending regions such as Kerala, where there emigration has reduced unemployment.Emittances are the main benefit of external migration, providing scarce foreign exchange and scope for higher levels of savings and investments. In Kerala, remittances made up 21 per cent of state income in the 1990s, and emigation appears to have increased the wealth of the state.

On the basis of these findings, the paper recommends that government should focus on improving the synergy between migration and development policies; in particular.Labour legislation should be enforced more strictly, with necessary simplification and modification of laws where necessary.Panchayats could act as a resource pool for migrants residing in their area, maintaining a register of migrant workers and working with NGOs to cut transaction costs and upgrade the workers' skills.Alabour market authority should be set up to monitor the labour markets of the major labour-importing countries, carry out negotiations on labour contracts, and study the nature of emerging skill requirements.

The 1983 Emigration Act should be liberalised to bring it into line with current market conditions, and to remove the motive for recruitment agents to operate outside of the law. Advocacy campaigns should aim to address stereotypes and misapprehensions about migrants and to raise their political voice.

## Introduction

### Migration to the Developed Countries

Migration of labour to industrialized developed countries of the west remained in process for a long time but U.K. was the most attracting country for a significant number of Indian engineers, scientists, doctors and technical workers during 1960s when such demand was not met by the local English workers. The migration to North America was started in the early 1950s and the trend remained modest till the middle of 1960s. During 1960s and 1970s, the trend of migration among Indians to USA and Canada was increased rapidly. Till the end of 1980s, about 3.6% and 6% Indians were living in USA and Canada respectively. However, with the dawn of globalization, the migratory flows to these countries increased in 1990s to 38,330 persons from 2,6184 in 1980s and in Canada from 7,930 in 1980s to 13,770 in 1990s (Srivastava and Sasikumar 2003:14). In 2003, more than 23000 Indians got US immigration visas and more than 17000 got Canadian visas (ILO 2003:1). Moreover, a significant flow of Indian professionals to the countries like Australia, Germany, Japan, Malaysia and New Zealand was also noted in

1990s. Migration to developed countries from India grew steadily between 1950 and 2000. But during 2003, nearly 1.25 million academically and technically qualified experts from India was migrated to USA, Canada, U.K. and Australia (Nangia and Saha op.

For example, the United States **has** the **largest Indian** population in the world outside Asia.

List of U.S. states by the population of Asian Indians

| **State** | **Asian Indian population (2010 Census)** | **Asian Indian population (2000 Census)** |
|---|---|---|
| New Jersey | 292,256 | 169,180 |
| Texas | 245,981 | 129,365 |
| Illinois | 188,328 | 124,723 |
| Florida | 128,735 | 70,740 |

For thousands of years, the Arabian Sea has been a link between the Persian Gulf and the South Asian world through trade, cultural and cultural relations. Thus, human mobility linked to the presence of small trading communities from the west coast of the Indian subcontinent has always been important. However, it was from the beginning of the twentieth century, under the British Empire, that the Persian Gulf [1] began to become a pole of attraction for South-East Asia and more particularly those coming from the spaces which will constitute the future Indian Union. The exploitation of oil deposits and the administrative and military management of these colonial territories require the recruitment of workers and employees from the Indian Empire. After a period of stabilization or even reduction of migratory flows, from the 1930s to the 1960s, the latter recorded a tremendous increase from the 1970s. This unprecedented opening of an immigration area will not cease to attract millions of Indian immigrants.

Compared to other major Indian emigration poles, North America and Europe, the Persian Gulf has certain specificities that strongly influence the nature of migration. The general profile of migrants, their relationship to the host country, their relationship with their country of origin and, more broadly, their migratory project have, in fact, characteristics peculiar to this part of the Middle East. In other words, it is exclusively an international emigration of work which, by definition, aims to repatriate to India most of the income received in the host country. If these financial transfers are used primarily to cover households' current consumption needs, saving is also a priority for medium and long-term investments. This dual function of Gulf money, immediate use and deferred use, results in a great diversity of situations that depend on wages, transfer capacities, length of expatriation, and of course individual and family behavior. each of the migrant homes. Taken as a whole, these behaviors lead to important socio-economic and spatial transformations in the country of origin. To study Indian emigration in the Persian Gulf is to highlight the construction and consolidation of a migratory field in which the Indian populations are always more numerous. The purely economic nature of these migrations results from profound transformations of the spaces both in the host countries and in the country of origin.

**Migration to the Middle East**

The second trend of labour emigration from India was towards the oil producingrich countries of the Middle East23 during 1970s. Till the end of Second World War, themigration of Indians to the Gulf countries was at low scale and there were only 14,000Indians in 1948 (Jain op. cit.: 156). But the rapid hike in oil prices during 1973-74 and afterwards brought

uneven richness to the Gulf region which laid foundation of variousdevelopmental programs including schools, houses, hospitals, big businessestablishments, improvement in transportation and communication in the countries of this region. But the local workers were unable to meet the increasing demand in the labour sector because of their low number and inadequate training. Therefore, it paved the way for the entry of technically experts and semi-skilled workers from several countries of Asia including India (Ahn 2005:3). By the mid of 1980s, India was the second largest supplier of manpower to these countries as the labour migration from India to the Gulf jumped from only 22,000 in 1971 to 1,55,000 in the early 1991 (Nayyar 1994: 31). However, this trend was continued only by the end of 1997 and thereafter, the annual flow of Indians to the Gulf started declining slowly. During 1999, there was a steep decline in the number of Gulf going aspirants. This was, of course, largely due to the restriction imposed by Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates (Rahman 2001:26).

But later on, it again started increasing with some variations. One stupendous feature of labour migration from India was that over 90% of the migrants made their ways to the Middle East countries. In 2004, the number of workers who were given emigration clearance for contractual employment was 500,000 for the Gulf countries (IOM-India 2005:1). Interestingly, Oman, Saudi Arabia and UAE were the most loving destinations for Indian workers. During 2002, more than 99,453 migrant workers obtained clearances, whereas 95,034 and 41,209 workers got clearance for United Arab Emirates and Oman respectively (Ahn 2004:65).

Apart from Gulf countries, South East Asia and East Asian countries24 also emerged as new alluring countries for a greater number of migrant workers in the light of uneven industrial progress these countries achieved during the mid 1980s. Malaysia and Singapore were turned to be the host destinations for an overwhelming number of migrant labourers. South Korea, Malaysia and Singapore faced acute shortage of labour as the local labour was not willing to do lower status jobs and therefore, these countries relied on foreign labour force mainly from South Asia. The majority of migrant workers from South Asia comprised semi-skilled and unskilled manpower to these countries and Indian workers as about 25,000 in Singapore and 11,000 in Malaysia were engaged on different occupation in 2002 (Ibid:66).

**Indian immigrants, first group of foreigners in the Persian Gulf:**

The first wave of migration came after the first oil shock of 1973-1974. The largely independent Gulf petro-monarchies use the sharp appreciation of crude oil prices to set up major economic development programs based on improved infrastructure, construction and industry sectors. petrochemical. The demographic weakness of these countries then requires the use of foreign labor. In the geopolitical context of the time when pan-Arab solidarity prevails, the majority of this immigrant population is from Arab countries able to provide a large number of workers (Egyptians, Iraqis, Palestinians, Jordanians, Yemenis). Nevertheless, nationals of the subcontinent, like those of other countries of South Asia, South-East Asia or the Far East, are solicited to provide a complementary and especially less demanding labor force. in terms of salary and rights. In 1975, more than 250,000 Indian immigrants worked in the Persian Gulf. This number increased until the early 1980s to stabilize around a million throughout the decade (counter-shock oil in the mid-1980s).

The next wave of migration comes just after 1991. The departure and / or expulsion of hundreds of thousands of workers from Arab countries who "supported" Iraq in its invasion of Kuwait (Palestinians, Jordanians, Yemenis), as well as the slowdown recruitments from South-East and East Asia (end of major bilateral contracts), reorient the Gulf countries' migration policies in favor of South Asia. For the Indians, new jobs are offered, massively, and all the more easily as networks and recruitment methods are already in place since the 1970s. The nationals of the subcontinent are therefore the first group foreigners, in front of Pakistanis and Egyptians. These new migration opportunities come at a time when profound economic and financial changes are taking place in the Indian Union. The devaluation of the rupee, its convertibility and some advantages related to the expatriate bank account make Gulf wages much more attractive than before and facilitate transfers to the country of origin. In short, the new migratory wave of the 1990s places India as the first supplier of immigrant labor in the countries of the Persian Gulf. At the turn of the century, about three million Indians work there.

The third wave of migration comes after the events of September 11, 2001 in the United States and the ensuing invasion of Iraq in 2003. In this context of geopolitical upheaval on the Middle Eastern scale, the petromarchies of the Gulf appear as a relative pole of economic and political stability. The appreciation of crude prices and the intensification of the processes of globalization and metropolisation during the same decade (example of

Dubai, global city [2]) generate significant economic growth in the areas of international trade, trade and commerce. industry, services, especially those related to real estate activities. The need for manpower is increasing and India is thus strengthening its position as the leading country providing immigrant workers. In 2004, more than 3.5 million Indians resided in the Gulf. In 2008, they were around 4.4 million. Although the 2008 crisis slowed down migratory flows for some time, they again intensified. In 2015, 7.2 million Indians live in the region.

The waves of Indian migration since the first oil crisis

1st migratory wave

1973-1991 second migratory wave

1991-2001 3rd migratory wave

after 2001

Migration flows Beginning of low-skilled labor migration in addition to Arab immigration.

1 million Indian immigrants. Strong growth of flows.

3 million Indian immigrants.

Strong growth of the workforce.

7.2 million Indian immigrants in 2015.

Diversification of flows.

Economic and geopolitical context in the Gulf States Swelling of oil revenue and investment in infrastructure and equipment.

Pan-Arab Solidarity Gulf War (1990-91) and expulsion of undesirable Arab migrants. Diversification of investments in services.

Economic Context of the Indian Union Economic and Banking Openness (1991) Support of Indian governments (in particular, BJP) to the "Indian Diaspora".

These three waves of emigration thus form a migratory field for forty years, where international mobility is directly dependent on economic and geopolitical vicissitudes at

regional and global scales. On the Indian side, the increase in these migratory flows during these four decades has led to a greater diversification of the origin of migrants.

**A diversification of the regions of departure**

With regard to international emigration, the statistics of the federal government do not provide details on the state of origin of migrants. However, based on numerous studies and surveys conducted over more than 30 years, it can be seen that the initial flows originate from a limited number of regions in India.By itself, the small state of Kerala (South India) provides a proportion of emigrants out of proportion to its demographic weight (about 3% of the Indian population). Until the mid-2000s, Kerala accounted for between 40% and 50% of Indian migrants in the Gulf. Moreover - and unlike the other states of the Indian Union - since the first wave of migration, nearly 90% of international emigration from Kerala is moving to this region of the world.The year 2015 marks the centenary of the return of Mahatma Gandhi to India after more than twenty years in South Africa. The event was celebrated with great fanfare in January in Gandhinagar, the "city of Gandhi" and capital of the state of Gujarat, as part of the days devoted each year to expatriate Indians (PravasiBharatya Divas [1]). Since 2003, the Indian government has regularly paid tribute to what it calls "the Indian diaspora". However, New Delhi uses this expression only since the turn of the 2000s, while emigrations from the subcontinent are centuries, or even millennia. Previously these people were referred to as "Overseas Indians", although not all of them emigrated by sea.

This relatively recent use of the term "diaspora" in official Indian language shows that the idea of "an Indian diaspora" is far from self-evident and merits discussion. The question is all the more interesting because we now estimate this population at over twenty-eight million people present in more than one hundred and thirty countries, and it plays a significant political or economic role in at least about twenty of them (Ministry of External Affairs, 2015). Indians living abroad represent not only an object of geographical knowledge, but also a political, economic and cultural issue for the Indian state as for the host countries of this "diaspora".

This study aims to retrace the main features of the migratory history of these populations, discuss the fabric of the expression "Indian diaspora", and present the main issues related to this transnational population. The term "Indian" here will have a generic value for all populations originating in the subcontinent for the period prior to Indian Independence of 1947, but it will then be exclusively reserved for persons originating in the Indian Union or

who identify with this origin. The term "South Asian" will refer to the original peoples of the subcontinent which, since decolonization, relate not only to the Indian Union, but also to Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka or the Maldives.

## Objectives

This thesis aims to answer various questions such as why do people tend to leave their homes? To conceptualize the determinants of migration, To undertake the in-depth study of migration related issues in India. Finally, to figure out the impact of the emigration on the Indians.

## Literature Review

The list of papers included in this review is based on comprehensive research of the literature covering popular databases such as Google Scholar and Web of Knowledge. The keywords used included the determinants of migration as listed in this current paper in Section 4 (macro-level), Section 5 (meso-level) and Section 6 (micro-level). In addition, the “snowball” principle was applied, based on influential papers such as Cernea (2006); Czaika and Kis-Katos (2009); Davenport, Moore, and Poe (2003); de Haas (2007, 2010, 2011); de Haas et al. (2018); and Massey et al. (1993). The majority of papers that have been included in this review were published in peer-reviewed international journals. These were complemented by a few studies published as working papers in reputable series. This review only included empirical papers using qualitative or quantitative analysis, which is indicated when discussing each study’s results. The papers cover high-, medium- and low-income countries worldwide.

CASI's work on migration focuses on the causes and consequences of both international and internal migration. Current research efforts encompass: "Indians in America: Diaspora, Development, and Democracy: The Domestic Impact of International Migration from IndiaWritten by CASI Director, DeveshKapur, and published in August 2010 by Princeton University Press, the book examines the complex economic, social, and political effects of emigration on India and provides a conceptual framework for understanding the repercussions of international migration on migrants’ home countries.

Migration is an essential condition for the existence of human life and thus it existed in the past throughout human life, exists in the present, and will continue in the fbture also, in one or other form, overcoming all the barriers, whether it be natural or artificial created to curb or control it. It is an important phenomenon touching almost all aspects of life - social, economical, political, cultural, health and hygiene. Thus, several studies have been made and vast literatures exist in this area. This chapter deals with review of earlier studies and literatures related with the topic, so as to provide it with a firm basis. The reviews are arranged in six parts on the basis of studies made at (i) International Level (ii) National Level (iii) Tamil Nadu state level (iv) Kerala state level (v) Inter-state studies dealing with the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and (vi) Malappuram District level. International Level Studies Kannan, C.T. (1978)', conducted a study of cultural adaptation of young people and their parents of Asian immigrants of Britain and found that cultural integration existed among the first generation immigrants; cultural assimilation in the case of second-generation immigrants and their children but complete neglect of their tradition and culture in the case of third generation immigrants and the younger people. Thus, according to him, migration leads to cultural assimilation. Shekhar Mukherjee (1981)~ presented a brief analysis of historical forces and constraints, which have created underdevelopment, spatial disarticulation and spatial organisation in South and South East Asia. According to him migration is the result of economic inequality and creates negative effect upon the origin through labour drain. Thus in order to reduce inequality, migration and its negative effects, he recommended for integration of demographic, social and economic planning within the framework of the regional planning. Ralph R. Sell's (1983)' study based on U.S. Annual Housing Survey 1973-78 found that the number of migrants in search of job has declined while migration due to job related transfers has increased - i.e. a reduction in the market direct mobility, however, both forms of migration exist among all income, education and age groups.

## Research Methodology

I opted for the theoretical framework proposed by Timmerman, Heyse, and Van Mol (2010) in which the causes and drivers of migration are systematically studied. This framework structures the determinants of migration according to three different levels: the macro-, meso- and micro-level. These then influence the perceptions and aspirations of potential migrants and jointly form their emigration environment. In contrast to the majority of existent frameworks and theories, Timmerman et al. (2010) account simultaneously for origin and destination factors and consider their effect on migration aspirations. Using the

three levels of influencing factors, they build a suitable framework for the different research perspectives that can be found in migration studies and related fields. Adding to this, I allow for interactions between the different determinants at each level. This is a framework which can be applied to all forms of migration across the spectrum ranging from forced to voluntary moves. An interesting future research question might concern the hierarchy of determinants, which has not yet been established.

**Chapterization**

This thesis falls into four chapters, briefly sketched below. In chapter one, the researcher gives an introduction to the whole dissertation concentrating on the impact of the Emigration of Indians, to various parts of the world such as the Gulf Countries and the western ones, on the population of India who are in India. In Chapter Two the study sheds light upon Migration to the Developed Countries, and its impact on the population of India, where America is going to be an exampleof this study. In Chapter Three the researcher focuses on the Indian Migration to the Middle East and its impact on the population of India. The researcher concludes with the Fourth chapter where the findings, suggestions and results will be shown.

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**Researcher**
**Samah Saif Mohammed AL – Shaboti**

**Under the Guidance of**
**Dr. Dipak.B. Panaskar**